NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE TAMMANY SLATE.

MR. WICKHAM'S NOMINATION FOR MAYOR ASSURED-PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR REGISTER, CON-BRESS, AND ASSEMBLY, AND THEIR CHANCES. The truth of the statement already made in these columns that William H. Wickham is to be the nominee of Tammany Hall for Mayor is established. Among the prominent supporters of that gentlemen are Johr. Kelly, ex-Judge Spencer, Henry L. Clinton, Algernon S. Sullivan, Thomas Boesé, the Clerk of the Superior Court, John A. Foley, besides the majority of the strong and leading men of Tammany. The indications on the part of the ruling members of Tammany Hall at the late meeting of the General Committee on Thursday evening, at which there was an unusually large attendance, were that the sentiments of the major ity unmistakably favored Wickham's nomination. Notwithstanding this, it has been understood that Augustus Schell, Edward Cooper, and Smith Ely would accept the nomination if tendered to them. John Morrissey is, according to pop-ular rumor, in favor of Mr. Schell. John Winthrop Chandler was the favorite candidate of many of the Tammany leaders, but it is known that Mr. Chandler, on account of family affliction and ill health, has positively declined to permit his name be used. It is believed by those who profess to know that all opposition to Mr. Wickham will be silenced, and that his nomination will be unanimous. Some of the Assembly delegations have already taken an informal vote on the question of the selection of candidates, and in every case Mr. Wickham has been found to be the favorite. His friends claim for him superior executive ability, and aver that if he is elected Mayor he will refuse to be controlled by any clique in the discharge of his duties.

The great contest among Tammany followers is for the office of Register. The prominent candidates are James Hayes, fermerly Superpisor and for the past three years Member of Assembly; Alderman Richard Flanagan, ex-Judge Shandley, who was formerly a candidate for the same office with Franz Sigel and defeated by the latter; David Koehler, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Receiver of Texas. The contest was at first supposed to be mainly between Hayes and McMahon, but the alleged affiliations of the latter with Controller Green, marred his prospects to a considerable extent. During the past few days the competition has developed into a contest between Hayes and Alderman Flanagan, with the chances in favor of Hayes. Both gentlemen have their active supporters and the fight for nomination will be a serious, if not a bitter

For Aldermen-at-Large there are a host of candidates, and the leaders of the party are very much embarrassed in regard to the proper selection. They recognize the importance of having men for those positions of acknowledged ability and integrity, and if they had their own way they would prevail upon such men as Smith Ely, Samuel A. Lewis, Edward Donnelly, and others of like known character to take the place; but the trouble will be to control the rank and file, who are always anxious to push their immediate representative into the Board of

There will also be a great strife for the nomination of Aldermen in the Senatorial Districts, this being the first election of Aldermen selected from those districts under the new charter. The candidates are numbered by the hundred. In the Congressional Districts in this city it is probable that among the various nominees will Cox, John A. Foley or Smith Ely, and Fernando Wood. The outlook in the rest of the Congressional Districts not represented by these gentlemen, has not as yet assumed any definite shape. The friends Wadsworth, the former President of the Second-ave. Railroad, are anxious that he should be sent to Congress from some District, but thus far their prospects of securing a nomination are very

In many of the Assembly Districts the politicians would gladly obtain the services of capable, worthy men, but these are engaged in business, and do not feel like exchanging profits for honor. Little better is expecied, therefore, than that the offices will be filled as they frequently have been heretofore, by men of small capacity, who will be sent to represent some special interests that require the aid of legis-

THE PROSPECTS IN KINGS COUNTY.

GOV. DIX LIKELY TO CARRY THE COUNTY BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY-THE RING TO SACRIFICE

THE STATE TICKET FOR LOCAL ADVANTAGES. There are few counties in the State in which the political canvass just opened excites more interest than the adjoining one of Kings, where the Brooklyn City, Assembly, and other local tickets will arouse unusual efforts. The Ring, which was severely damaged by the results of the local elections of last year, when it was compelled to take John W. Hunter for Mayor, and other reformers for the minor offices, in order to succeed at all, will attempt to recover its strength in the Aldermanic Board, the District-Attorney's office,'and the Assembly, even at the sacrifice of the Democratic State ticket. They need a majority of the Aldermen to assure the suc of the Bridge schemes to get more money and repay the Bridge Ring; they need to have a District-Attorney who will protect them from prosecutions still hanging over them, and they must send to Albany Assemblymen who will vote to continue the various costly Departments whose existence terminates next May if the extating charter is not changed. The contest between the two State tickets, under ordinary circumstances, would be very close; Gen. Dix carried this hitherto Democratic county in 1872 by a majority of 297. This year he will carry it in all probability by an increased majority, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000. There is a large Democratic element in Brooklyn which has little choice between Mr. Tilden and Gov. Dix. The latter's removal of Britton, appointment of an extra court to try Badeau and the Charity Commisstoners, and the fact that in considering all Legislative acts local to Brooklyn the Governor consulted with the Reform Mayor, John W. Hunter, will incline many Demperats to vote for him in preference to Mr. Tilden, it the latter is associated with bad local candidates such as the Ring is likely to put forward.

Several Democratic local organizations, all of which will indorse the State ticket, are divided upon merely local issues; and this will add zest to the local campaign. Full details of the canvass, as far as it can be anticipated, are given below.

ANTI-RING ORGANIZATIONS COMBINING.

A FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION TO THE LOCAL RING FORMING.

The local political clubs in Brooklyn, other than the regular Democratic and Republican organiza-tions, exercise influence in the elections. The most powerful of these is, probably, the Workingmen's Democratic Association. It issued an address about two weeks ago in which the local Democratic officials were severely condemned, and many of the prevailing practices strongly criticized. They are opposed to McLaughlin, Kinsella, Kingsley, and the "Ring" branch of the Democratic party, and hold themselves entirely independent. They e believed to be quite as powerful now as they were in 1872, when by indorsing the candidates of the Republicans their 8,000 votes elected Schroeder Controller and Shaurman Auditor. This year they will not probably nommate a separate county ticket, but may nominate one or two independent candidates for Assembly and for Aldermen in wards such as the Sixth, where their followers are numerous. In case Mr. Britton or one equally objectionable man should be nominated for any position they will Fun a separate candidate.

mands a large Democratic vote, and numbers among its members E. T. Wood, ex-County Clerk John J. White, Philip Clare, ex-Aiderman Maile, J. J. McCormick, Wm. Stoblman, Margus Harman.

W. J. Powell, Hugh F. McConnell, and other noted local politicians. This organization is bitterly opposed to McLaughlin, and a few days ago expressed its disapprobation of his habit of making out nominations for the county and city offices. They are opposed to Ring rule and customs, and while they have pledged themselves to the support of filden for Governor, will vote for Republicans rather than for the regular Ring caudidates. This was shown by their action lately in passing resolutions approving of the course of Alderman Birong, Rey. Parker. Zindel, and Ropes on the Bridge question, and condemned the action of the Democratic members. They have not yet determined to make separate nominations except for Aldermen In one or two wards where they exert considerable influence.

The Liberta Republicans compand a number of votes

prominent in the latter.

The Committee of Fifty will indorse good men, irrespective of party, and will exert a salutary influence upon that body of citizens who regard it as a committee

of safety and vigilance. A movement is on foot to unite all these extraneous bodies and secure cooperative action during the coming campaign, so as unitedly to be able by throwing their full power in any direction to defeat the objectionable candidates.

THE LOCAL TICKETS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL, COUNTY, ASSEMBLY AND ALDER-MANIC CANDIDATES-WINCHESTER BRITTON ABAN-

There are to be elected in Kings County this Fail three Congressmen, nine Assemblymen, a Controller, a City Auditor, a County Treasurer, a County Auditor, a District-Attorney, two Coroners, three Charity Commissioners, two Justices of the Bessions, and elever

Aldermen in the even wards. CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

The IId Congressional District is strongly Democratic, and is at present represented by Mr. Schumaker. He will undoubtedly be renominated and elected. Franklin Woodruff and J. S. T. Stranaban have been mentioned as the Republican candidates from that district. The HIId Concressional District was made to comprise the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards by the Republicans, so as to give a Republican majority. There is a vacancy at present existing, caused by the resignation of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and the election will be for the unexpired portion of his term, and for two years beginning with March 4, 1875. There is no doubt that the Republicans will carry this district, and the Principal candidates on that side are Assemblyman Berri of the Seventh Ward, Postmaster Talbot, and Henry A. Bowen. The chances, however, are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Berri, the present popular Assemblyman. The Democrats will probably nominate W. W. Goodrich, a Liberal, so as to draw out all the Liberal Republican vote, and thus, if possible, obtain the support of Republicans who would not vote for a Democrat, but might be induced to support a Liberal. Mr. Goodrich, who ran in that district two years ago, was defented by 3600 majority, and it is probable that a Republican will be elected this Fall. The IVth Congressional District is at present represented by Gen. Republican candidates from that district. The IIId Con

A very spirited contest will be held for the election of the nine Assemblymen this year, as it is well known that the Ring candidates, if elected, will again be expected ter, taking away from the Mayor the power of nominating and from the Common Council the duty of cor

The Vth Assembly District is composed of the Seventh The Vin Assembly District is composed of the Sevent and Twentieth Wards, and was represented last year by Eugene D. Berri, who defeated his Democratic contestant by 2.778 majority in a vote of 5.688. Mr. Berri is this year a candidate for Congressman from the HII Congressional District, and the Republican candidates to gressional District, and the Republican candidates to succeed him in the Assembly are Col. Henry M. Connolly and A. P. Higgins. The former will probably gain the nomination and be elected. The candidates mentioned by the Democrats are Edmund Driggs and Win. Marshall. The latter would make a very strong candidate, and receive the support of the National Democracy. Liberals, Workingmen's Association, and the indorsement of the Reform Association, but it is doubtful whether he could overcome the very large majority which the Republicans obtained last year, and the King are not auxious to run him, as they could not afterward use him.

use him.

The Vith Assembly District consists of the section of the city Inhabited principally by Germans, and was represented last year by Jacob Worth, who was elected by a majority of 98 votes over his opponent, Jonn Raber, Mr. Worth will be renominated by the Republicans this year, but he will find a strong opposition candidate in Ex-Alderman Guch, who will probably be nominated by the Democrats. The latter is very popular among the Germans, but it is doubtful whether he can overcome the large majority of last year. The Vilth Assembly District was represented last year by Stephen J. Colahan, who obtained 378 votes more than his opponent, Fred. Cocheu. Mr. Colahan will be renominated this year by the Democrats and Mr. John P. Short, the probable Republican candidate, will be defeated unless the Workingmen's Association should put a candidate in the Reid, a mooted project which may be carried out.

The Viltin Assembly District was represented last year by Geo. C. Beanett, who defeated F. M. Kalbfleisch by 71 votes. Mr. Stearns, an independent candidate, obtained 397 votes, which were mostly taken from Kalbfleisch's vote. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans will probably unite this year in nominating Bernard Silverman, who, it is thought, will be elected. Mr. Doud Williams will probably be the Republicans are by John McGroarty, Democrat, who was elected by a majority of 714 out of a total vote of about 1,000. Mr. McGroarty will be renominated by the Democrats this year, and the persons mentioned by the Republicans are Joseph F. Eilery, John F. Stenson, ex Supervisor Ryder, John M. Phelby, and Darwin R. James. Tae personal popularity of the candidates will determine who will be elected and Republicans.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP. use him.

The VIth Assembly District consists of the section of

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.

The most important place to be filled on the county ticket is that of District-Attorney. The calendar of the Court of Sessions is full, and there are many important cases to be tried. Indictments also yet remain uncanceled against city and county officials, and it is neces celed against city and county officials, and it is necessary to the interests of reform and pure government in Brooklyn that the person who fills the office of public prosecutor should be honest, pure, carnest, determined to do the full measure of his dury, and submitting to no dictation from party leaders. The abuses of this office, as exemplified by Winchester Britton, are too fresh in the public mind to need calling attention to, and yet the members of the "Judiclary" and "Contractors' Rings" at one time actually considered the advisability of renominating him.

members of the "Judiciary" and "Contractors' Rings" at one time actually considered the advisability of renominating him.

Many of the Democratic leaders, such as Jacob F. Bergen, John H. Bergen, Mayor Hunter, Harvey Farrington, Wm. Marshall, and others, opposed any such movement, and even Hugh McLaughin finally made up his mind that Britton was unavailable. He lately toid a TRIBURE reporter that he could not say he was in favor of Mr. Britton's nomination, and when asked whether he did not think it would be made, replied, "I don't know about that. It is not certain by any means." Mr. Britton's weakness was made manifest early in the canvass. The name of a dishonored and dismissed public officer on the Democratic ticket with that of Samuel J. Tilden, whose prominence and activity in punishing and impeaching corrupt officers and judges has given him the nomination for Governor, would inevitably injure the State ticket. Many leading independent Democrats inke Hunter, Marshall, Farrington, Backhouse, Morris, Davis, and their followers, would be inclined to vote for the candidate who removed rather than be associated on the same ticket with Britton. His nomination the leaders soon found would instantly provoke independent Democrate mominations, which would unquestionably give the place to the Republican candidate. In such an event as his nomination, it was found the Working.

contemplation the nomination of an anti-Ring Democrat who would receive the indorsement of the Liberals and the Committee of Fifty; the indorsement of the Committee of One Hundred will, of course, be given to the Republican candidate. This candidate would have probably been the Hon. Wm. E. Rolimson, who could command at least 8,000 Irish and Reform votes. Britton's record as a Know-Nothing had been hunted up and was about to be made public, while his career in other cities and the full facts about the conspiracy with the Jersey lawvers, Raisbeck and Bertrand, as charged against him by the Committee of Fifty, were about to be published also. Since Britton's conviction, Raisbeck and Bertrand have been sent to State Prison for the crimes which Britton reduced to prosecute. Hritton had indicted Judges Delmar, Walsh, and Riley, Sheriff Williams, and Alderman Wylle, who has a strong support in Robert Furey, and all of whom are influential politicians. Britton has lately 'Indiscrectly intimated that if reflected he should feel compelled in self-justification to prosecute all these cases now virtually shelved. In the Barnes-McCue libel suit Britton betaryed the secrets of his client, and this violation of legal propriety has made the legal profession inimical to him. He was always unpopular with the masses, and the knowledge that he is opposed by Mr. McLaughlin made "the boys" pronounced against him. John H. Bergen, a son-inlaw of Gen. Crooke, is prominently mentioned as the regular Democratic nominee. John Winslow will be renouninated by the Republicans.

THE OTHER COUNTY NOMINATIONS der is urged for renomination by the Repub although charges have been made on several occasion have also talked of Alderman Richardso

have also talked of Alderman Richardson for the position. Ex-Alderman Whitney is mentioned by some Democrats as likely to be nominated for that position, while many urge the claims of E. B. Cadley, clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Gen. Shaurman is urged by the Republican to be a candidate for City Auditor, but he declines, and Geo. H. Thomas will probably be the nominee. The Democratic nominee will probably be James A. Ostrom.

Thomas A. Gardner will probably be renominated by the Democrats for Country Treasurer, while Supervisor Ropes has been named by the Republicans for that position.

publicans.

Maurice Fitzgerald will probably be renominated for County Auditor by the Democrats. His Republican opponent, it is said, will probably be William Eggleston.

THE ALDERMANIC TICKET. The contest for Aldermen will be spirited, as the new Board will have the power of confirming the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the different City Departments. A Republican Board would be able to keep in power the present Commissioners in spite of Mayor Hunter's efforts. Very few candidates have yet been mentioned, but as far as can be ascertained, the follow-

Second Ward—William Dwyer, James F. Duffy, Dem. Fourth Ward—Thomas Carroll, D. D. Miller, Thomas Kelly, ex-Alderman Newman, Dr. Otterson, Dem.; Bur-dett Stryker, S. C. Carri, Rep. Sixth Ward—James Dunne, Dem.; Stephen Viedder, Rep.: Michael McCann, Ind. Dem. Eighth Ward—John McIntyre, Dem.; Robert Fielding, Rep.

Rep. Tenth Ward-Simon Gunder, John Golding, Dem.;

Tenth Ward—Simon Gunder, John Goldaly, Charles C. Trowbridge, Kep.
Twelfth Ward—Daniel O'Reilly, Dem.
Fourteeath Ward—Artnur Doyle, Arthur J. Higgins,
Dennis Short, Martin Reardon, Patrick Smith, James
Tierney, Dem.
Sixteenth Ward—Hy. Kiefer, Louis Froelich, Fred.
Obernier, David Acker, Charles Nachs, Rep.; F. J. Karcher, Ind.: James Mullen, Herman L. Guck, Charles
Kiel, Joseph Burger, Richard H. Veritzan, J. J. Waguer,
Den.

some man who will divide the Republican vote. He said that the present is the time to do all that is possible to defeat the Republican candidates, and combat their view rather than to force the peculiar Democratic sentiments upon the people. Conservatism should prevail. Mr. McLaughlin spoke in eulogistic terms of Samuel J. Tilden, whom he said no person could charge with the commission of the slightest wrong act in his political life, and said that such men should be nominated by the Democrats. In referring to the proposed nomination of Winchester Britton for District-Attorney, he said that he did not know that he would be nominated, and stated that such a result was by no means determined upon, and expressed the opinion that there might be other persons who would run much better. He added that many of the persons who are candidates for city and county offices would probably be dropped and others named in their stead as the time for holding the conventions approached. He had heard, he said, that the Hop. Wm. E. Robinson had been named as a candidate for District-Attorney by some of the Democratic opposition, and did not doubt, if he ran, it would reduce the number of votes which would otherwise be cast for the regular nominee. He said that this was simply playing into the hands of the Republicans, and was a common trick of that gentleman. He said that he believed Tilden would carry the City of Brooklyn and the whole Democratic teket would be elected. Mr. McLaughlin, in speaking of a report that Archibald Bliss would be nominated for the Legislature in the VIIIth Assembly District by the Liberal Republicans, said that it was an error. Mr. Bliss would not permit any such proceeding, and would not act contrary to the Democratic interests. The Liberals have seen the folly of nominating separate candidates, and Bernard Silverman, the Democratic and Liberal candidate, would have virtually no opposition. He would be elected by a large majority. He added finally that it was a mere matter of speculation yet as to who wo

INCIDENTS OF THE LOCAL CANVASS.

The German Independent Citizens' Associations of the HId, IVth, Xth, XIVth, XVth, XXth, and XXIst Districts elected delegates last night to the County, Aldermanic, Assembly, and Congressional Conventions, as follows:

rentions, as follows:

Fourtenth Assembly District—To the County Convention: Marcos Citerboarg, il. Autoureth, Clas. Lott. Adam Weber, John Beier, and Bernhard Rybel. To the Aldermanic, Assembly, and Congressional Conventions: Marcos Ottroboarg, il. Freeking, C. Lutt, H. Autourneth, J. Baier, B. Erbel, R. Appel, B. Bernhaum, P. Bruker, G. Falling, B. Borenbaum, John Berge, C. Koeller, John Merster, and L. Koenentock, Fifteenth Assembly District—To the County Convention: R. Bracts, G. Nuffer, Chas. M. Eigi, Adam-Moser, H. Junglaus, and Fred Helbor, To the Aldermanic, Assembly, and Congressional Convention: Leb. Albus, Heart Joung, Louis Standb. H. Munger, Aug. Urb., George Hofaer, Chr. Koerner, G. Nallet, W. Beckstein, M. Weiss, A. Abig Rich, Mock, H. Schmidt, A. Hoeber, and Jo. Blumenthal.

Scienth Assembly Instrict—To the County Convention: Julius Korn, A. Koobbach, H. Schul, Ginst. Ladwig, Otto Herman, and Peter Dusion. To the Aldermanic, Assembly, and Congressional Convention: Dr. Val. Prissier, Edward B. Soumerkorn, Herm. Schroeder, D. Marts, Charles Pristeh, Herman Succo, M. Hofman, H. G. Demproult, S. Sckwab, P. C. Roedel, Peter Bauer, L. Penerbach, G. Nagel, V. Schul, and Peter Bauer, L. Penerbach, G. Nagel, V. Schul, and Peter Bauer, L. Penerbach, G. Nagel, V. Schul, and Peter Bauer, L. Penerbach, G. Nagel, Convention: C. Charles.

Rocciel, Peter Baner, L. Penerbach, G. Nagel, V. Schul, and Peter Faerber.
Tearth Assembly District—In the County Convention: Charles Weltz, Francis V. Being, T. H. Grenenthai, J. Schmitt, Dr. Philip Merkle, and Charles Guentrer. In the Aldermanic Assembly and Congressional Convention: J. Ochs. Wm. H. Washner, Amirew Stein nuller, J. Nessier, Arthur M. Thora, Fr. Mohr, Joseph Bruil, Ad. Lahn, John Flecker, Jos. Koelple, Geo. A. Heinrich, And. Haneman, and Heary Baner.
Third Assembly District—To the County Convention: H. Peters, A. Diers, G. Praeger, P. A. Bitz, Martin Thill, and H. Popp. To the Ad dermanic, Assembly, and Congressional Conventions: H. Peters, W. Kramweide, M. Szichwager, A. Diers, G. Praeger, H. Popp. W. Schunomann, C. Stegener, H. Meyerhoff, P. Engelhardt, Jacob Hahn, Peter A. Bitz, E. Feters, and M. Lott.
Fourth Assembly District—In the County Convention: George Henken, M. Ahrens, Isane Wolf, H. Van Delsen, Henry Schwalberg, and Jacob Dresher. In the Aldermanic Assembly and Congressional Conventions: Wu. Shelling, M. Ahrens, John Meyer, Martin Lott, I. Meyer, J. Arnold, John J. Neurbass, John H. Baschel, C. Hubsch, George Eciler, J. Knuf, N. Roberts, Jacob Dapler, Isane Wolf, and H. Bödgen.

The Republicans of the IVth Assembly District met at their rooms, at No. 171 East Broadway, last evening. Resolutions were passed approving the nom-

The Ist Assembly District Tammany Hall Organization held its regular meeting at No. 9 Thanes-st., last night, when a resolution was adopted approving

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH POLITICS. EW ELECTIONS ORDERED-SALE OF A JOURNAL PROHIBITED FOR DRAWING A COMPARISON BE-THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIERS AND MAC-

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874. Elections have been ordered in the Departments of Drome, Aise, and the Nord, on the 8th of November,

to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. The sale of the Siècle and the Diz-Neuvièrne Siècle in the streets has been probibited. The offense of the latter journal was an article making an invidious comparison of the Thiers Administration with

ACOIDENT ON REGENT'S CANAL, ENGLAND. EXPLOSION OF FOUR TONS OF GUNPOWDER-FIVE

LIVES LOST-SEVEN PERSONS MISSING. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874. There is great excitement in the city in conequence of an explosion which occurred this morning on Regent's Canal.

At 5 a. m. four tons of gunpowder, loaded on a barge ying in that water-way near the Zoölogical Gardens, exloded with terrific force. The bridges in the vicinity were shattered. Thousands of persons are running to the scene of the explosion. Several newspapers have seued "extras" announcing the occurre

The report of the explosion was heard at a distance of wenty miles from the place where it occurred. Firemen have been dragging the canal all the morn

ing. Five bodies of victims of the explosion have been

The lights in a railway station and in other buildings les away were extinguished by the conc

Many persons had narrow escapes from death. Several animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed Details of the occurrence show that the disastrou effects were widespread. Many trees were uprooted, and housers two miles distant from the canal were

There was a perfect panic here for ten hours, and it that the fears of the people were allayed. Several per-

ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY AT QUEENS-TOWN.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874. The Direct Cable Company's steamship Faraday, which followed the Ambassador and Dacia on their return to Queenstown, after the unsuccessful atempts to recover the broken cable, reached that port this morning.

The steamer Faraday will put to sea as soon as sh has taken in provisions and coal, and will resume the attempt to recover the direct cable, of which she had laid 600 knots when it was lost. Should her efforts b successful, she will proceed to lay the remainder of the cable to the American coast.

GERMAN DEMANDS UPON THE MIKADO FOR THE MUR-DER OF THE CONSUL AT HAKODADI-DESTRUCTION OF THE TYPHOON IN AUGUST-THE FORMOSA EX-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2 .- The steamship Vasco da Gama, which arrived here to-day, bring advices from Yokohama to Sept. 11. The assassin of sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Herr von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regrets at the occurrence. The Minister has informed the Government that, while he does not press any money com-pensation, he demands an Imperial decree forbidding he wearing of swords within certain distancec of the

oreign settlements. Aug. 20 was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping On Gooloo and the Geruan bark Hamburg were driven ashore on the rocks at Nagasaki; the iron-clad ram Stonewall was sunk, and lives were lost at Nagaski alone. Stores and houses were overthrown, and the Governor's new houses are a heap of ruins. Kobe also suffered. Not less than 1,000

Sagoken suffered much from the Typhoon. Six-thousand houses were destroyed, one hundred lives were lost, and thousanks of cattle on the plantations were killed.

route to Formosa. When the Vasco da Gama left Yokoabout Formosa, and it was the general opinion that war

THE WEST INDIES.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A FUNERAL SERVICE IN KINGSTON-REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS-

TAXATION OF FOREIGNERS IN HATL KINGSTON, Ja., Sept. 25 .- In the Roman Catholic Cathedral at the funeral of a young Cuban a few days ago there was a very disgraceful scene. deceased had spread the flag of "Cuba Libre," and on being asked by the Rev. Father Dupont to remove it they refused. He then remonstrated with them, and said the introduction of political emblems could not be permitted in the sacred service, because it vas forbidden. Some 25 of the party then left the church, and began to smoke at the entrance of the buildibg. They afterward entered to remove the coffin, following the priest, who turning round saw the flag had been replaced. He then stopped, and declared that he would not proceed with the service until the flag was removed, when on Caban, more violent than the rest, raise ing his hand and striking the coffin, made use of an oath and said the flag must remain where it was. The rest violently assaulted the priest, driving him some four yards against the lattice work, at the same time using some very disgusting expressions. The matter is to come before the police magistrate. A letter from Cuba dated the 18th inst., says, "The

capture of Calixto Garcia, the Chief of the insurgents in the Eastern Department of Cuba, which took place h the Eastern Department of Cuba, which took place a fortnight ago not far from Manzanillo, is the chief intelligence, but there is something wrong about the whole matter. It is well known that some kind of negotiation was going on between the Government and the insurgents in that disrict, and it is hard to say what combination of circumstances may have led to this capture. The prisoners are now confined on board a Spanish gunboat in the harbor of Manzanillo. It is also stated that these negotiations are still going on, the prisoners taking part therein, and that the object is the surrender of all the insurgent forces in the Eastern Department. Maximo Gomez, it is believed, will hold out against any arrangements."

Advices from Hayil to the 12th of September report that the Legislature had taxed foreign merchants from \$1,260 to \$1,500 per annum, and foreign cierks employed by foreign merchants, \$400—more than the salary of most of them. If they are employed by Haytiens they are taxed \$800 per annum.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SERVIAN DYNASTY.

BELGRADE, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874. A conspiracy for the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of Servia has been discovered. Many arrests have been made, and arms have been seized. Ex-Prince Karageorgewich is believed to be the prime instigator of the movement.

THE BRITISH FLAG SALUTED IN GUATE-MALA.

VINGTON, JA., Sept. 25 .- The Britis sloop of war Tenedos, arrived at Panama on the 12th of Sept. rom San Jos, the scaport of Guatemala, where part of the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane, was ordered to assemble in reference to the affair of Mr. Mogee. Everything connected with the ceremony of sa luting the British flag, as had been agreed on by the Guatemala authorities, took place with de constrations of friendspip on both sides. Two flag-poles were erected on shore. On the arrival of 300 Guatamala troops and saluting artillery from the Capital, accompanied by the Secretary of State, who represented President Barrios, Admiral Cochrane landed on th 4th of September with an equal number of marines and 40 officers of the fleet. When all was ready the British flag was slowly hoisted and saluted with 21 guns, the saluting party being on one side of the square and the Admiral and the English forces and their oand on the other. The salute was areturned from the ships, and a disagreeable international question smigably settled. The officers of the Tenedos

speak very highly of the courteous manner of the Minister, and the sommander of the Guatamaia forces. The Admiral afteres of invited them slong with Mr. Schooleld, the scieng British Minister, Mr. Magee, and others to dine an board of the flagship.

GARIBALDI'S NEEDS. THE GENERAL IS IN POOR CIRCUMSTANCES-PECU NIARY AID WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

SIR: A few weeks ago I received a letter from a friend in Italy, informing me that General Gari baldi was in very poor circumstances ; in fact, often with out the means to obtain the necessaries of life. I at once wrote to the General, with whom I had formed a personal acquaintance during his residence in the United States many years ago, asking him to accept from me pecuniary sid. The following letter contains

his reply:

[Translation.]

CAPRERA, 1st Sept., 1874.

MY DEAE DR. Ross: I accept, with gratitude, your generous offer. Be good enough, I beg you, to send me a draft on a European trader or backer of your choice, payable to my order, and I will draw the proceeds. \*

I am, for life, your devoted G. GARIBALDI.

My only object in giving publicity to the above is to enable the many friends of the illustrious General in

the United States to extend to him that aid which will render his declining years comfortable. The General's letter will indicate the most agreeable way of accomlishing that purpose. ALEXANDER M. Ross, M. D. Foronto, Canada, Sept. 28, 1874.

La Liberté of Paris states that the Spanish overnment has issued a protest against the convey-nce of arms to the Carlists by sea.

The consular officers resident in Callao and Arequipa have addressed congratulations of the most enthusiastic kind to the President of Peru for his escape

The Journal de Paris says the Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MacMahon, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

The Sociedad, the organ of the clerical party in Peru, announced in its number of August 29 that meeting was to be held for the purpose of drawing a petition to the Government begging that the Franciscan friars be banished from the country.

The Bolivian Congress was to convene Sept. . The opposition press has attacked the present Government vigorously, and attempted to prove that the President holds his seat illegally, and that he was never elected. The session of Congress will be of a most ex-

The surveys ordered by the Peruvian Government of the new guano deposits have not been con-cluded. The resolution has been taken by the Ministry to declare closed all the deposits of guano on the Chincha Islands. The wooden buildings and other property on the islands are to be taken away by the Prefect of Ica.

MISGOVERNED LOUISIANA.

NORTHERN ORGANS TOO HASTY IN THEIR VERDICTS.

THE GENUINENESS OF THE CAPTURED CORRESPOND-ENCE ACKNOWLEDGED BY GOV. KELLOGG-HE SAYS THE FEES WERE FOR LEGAL SERVICES ONLY, AND DID NOT INFLUENCE CONGRESSMEN IN THEIR REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY - THE SUMS NOT AS GREAT AS WAS DEMANDED - A A GOOD FIELD FOR AN INVESTIGATING COM-

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2 .- The Northern journal which deny the authenticity of the letters of Gen. Butler, Senator Carpenter, Wm. E. Chandler, and others, captured in Gov. Kellogg's office and published in THE TRIBUNE, did not wait to get their cue from the person to whom the letters were addressed. Gov. Kellogg does not deny, on the contrary he acknowledges that the letters, as published, were written him by the gentlemen whose signatures they bear, and his only defense is that the fees paid them were for legal services, that the money thus paid did n't influence their action as Congressmen, and that they did not get as much as they demanded. Prominent Republicans and a few Conservatives in this city have long known that an immense amount of money was used in sustaining the Kellogg Government before Congress, and it is believed that an investigation by a committee authorized to send for persons and papers would lead to developments as startling as those attending the Crédit Mobilier

GOOD RESULTS OF THE PENN MOVEMENT. AN IMPETUS GIVEN TO UNIFICATION MOVEMENTS-THE COLORED PEOPLE DISABUSED OF ERRONE-TERRE BONNE PLAN TO BE TRIED IN MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS-ITS SUPPORT BY LEADING CONSERVATIVES AND REPUBLICANS -PINCHBACH'S ORGAN ON THE USE OF FEDERAL

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2 .- One of the best results of the late revolution is the impetus given to movements looking to a better understanding, politically, between the white and colored races. The Terre Bonne plan, which involves a people's ticket giving each race a fair share of candidates, seems to be growing in favor in every parish. This is due to the fact that by the affairs of the 14th of September, the colored people were disabused of the idea that the whites bear them ill-will, and contemplate an infringement of their rights, and at the same time were convinced that the carpet-baggers whom they have placed in office are lacking alike in pluck and real friendship for the negro race. The Terre Bonne plan is to be tried in this city in making nominations for municipal offices to be voted for at the November election. It meets with the approval of Lieut.-Gov. Penn and other prominent Conservatives, including many business men, and of P. G. Deslonde, Gov. Kellogg's Secretary of State; W. G. Brown. Gov. Kellogg's Superintendent of Education; B. F. Jaubert, Aristide Marie, and other wealthy and influential colored Republicans. These gentlemen will throw their influence in favor of a unification of races in politics, and if necessary, will hold a convention in opposition to the straight-out Democratic and Radical Republican nominating bodies.

The Louisianian, owned by "Senator" Pinchback, known to be his ergan, and edited by a colored man, has this to say about Marshal Packard and the use of Federal troops for political purposes:

Marshal Packard, in a communication to Gen. Emory, denies that he ever used United States troops for political purposes, and Gen. Emory says he could not if he would. That is just exactly what we told the colored men in the late Convention, when the demagogues of that body urged as a reason for his retention as Chairman of the Committee that he could get and use United States troops. We hope our people will not be deceived again by such foolish impositions.

SUPERVISORS OF REGISTRATION REMOVED. GOV. KELLOGG, UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD, REMOVES TWO SUPERVISORS. NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The Advisory Board has entered upon its duties, and Gov. Kellogg to-day, upon their recommendation, removed T. H. Wynne, Assistant Supervisor of the Second Ward, and Wm. Davis, clerk of the Second Ward, who were charged with obstructing registration, and has appointed other persons to those positions. This is the first practical result of the conference agreement.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR NEW-ORLEANS. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 2.-There is now no probbility of the 23d Infantry going to New-Orleans.

THE STEAMBOATMEN'S CONVENTION.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 2.-The Steamboatmen's Convention was in secret session again to-day. 'It can e stated, however, that an organization has been effected, to be known as the "Steamboat-owners Association," and all the delegates are given in adherence to its regulations. A committee was an pointed to prepare a report for publication, but it will probably not be promulgated until after the adjournment of the Convention. Delegates say the Convention has been very harmonious, and all have been working earnestly to accomplish something which will result baneficially to steamboat interests.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATION OF BENEVO-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

New Haven, Oct. 2 .- Devotional services were held at the Divinity Chapei from 8 till 9 a. m., the acesion was opened by a service of prayer and song, lasting from 9 to 9:30 o'clock. The minutes were read and accepted after a sharp debate on technicalities, in which Drs. Bacon and Quint took a prominent part. The Committee on Business presented resolutious recommending the system of weekly off-rings in the churches recommending the appointment of a committee ing the parish or society system of the church, and of throwing the support of religion upon the membership of the churches, committee to report at next Council—adopted; recommending that lesser bodies conferences-referred to a committee; ing its work, its having published 31,000,000 volumes for all the world, and asking that the Society be approved by the Council, and a recommendation passed that an-nual contributions be taken in the churches; referred to a committee. Deacon Farnsworth of Boston, for the Finance Committee, reported that \$500 was needed to pay debts contracted and likely to be contracted by the Council, and recommending an immediate collection from the house. The report was adopted and the co

DISCUSSION ON BENEVOLENT CONSOLIDATION. The resolutions reported yesterday by the Committee on Consolidation of Benevelent Societies, were next the order of the day, and the first resolution approvine and commending to the support of the Churches the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was unan-imously adopted. The second resolution approved the American Missionary Association, and commended it to the Churches. The phraseology spoke of its work "among the non-Caucasian races," which called out an eloquent protest from Dr. Bacon, against inserting such a caste term. He proceeded to criticise the Society for its action in establishing "universities," in which he had no faith. There was also an element of sectarianism in the resolution, which the speaker strongly denounced chusetts, Dr. G. B. Bacon of New Jersey, and others par-ticipated, and after limiting addresses to ten minutes,

the resolution was tabled, "non-Caucasian" being first stricken out. issions of the American Board among the Indians to the American Missionary Association, and of the foreign work of the latter to the American Board. Here an ssue was raised on the phraseology of the resolutions it is advised," nothing could better illustrate the spirit of Congregationalism than in a prolonged discussion of this point. Dr. Dexter of Boston thought that the phrase would be odious to the churches. The latter were jealous of all ecclesiastical authority and should e conciliated. The Rev. Mr. Thurston felt that the very sphere of this and of all Congregational councils was to advise; the point, he felt, was not well taken.

Dr. Dacon said that the system of triennial councils was yet in its growth. It should not even appear to dictate to churches so much older than itself. There was yet doubt if the system of councils was wise. It was impossible to be certain of any man till he was dead, or of any council till it had adjourned; the utterances of councils must go up to churches, and not down to them, as if the Council were the House of ords or the House of Bishops. Mr. Bartlett of Spring field, Mass., said that the whole question was one policy. How could the societies be best supported? The multitude of organizations made an unwarrantable percentage of running expenses, and this prevented nany from contributing. Therefore, the Council was asked to consider the matter of consolidation. It should xpress its mind, it should advise.

The motion of Dr. Love of Michigan to table was lost Dr. W. W. Patton of Illinois carnestly contended that the Council should "advise." That was its raison d'eire. Dr. Means of Roxbury, Mass., proposed that "in the for "it is advised," but the motion was ruled out as concerning all the resolutions, whereas the question was the third. The Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Chicago insisted that the Council should "advise." The churches might take advice or not, as they saw fit. The Rev. Mr. Crowthar of Pittsfield, Mass., called attention to the batendency of such a position.

The Rev. Mr. Gray of Michigan wanted the Conneil to ning expenses, and the Council should express an opinion as to the method of avoiding it. Dr. Eddy of Detroit, Mich., saw no difficulty in the word "advise," but thought the tone of the discussion unfavorable to the great societies. These he loved and always should, and counted them higher than the judgment of a Coun cil. He pronounced a glowing culogy on the American Board and on the American Home Missionary Society. The Rev. Mr. Reed of Springfield, Mass., said that every body loved the American Board. That was not the quesion. No society should be so revered that it could not adapt itself to the needs of the time. His people were jealous of giving \$10, where \$1 must be deducted for colecting. They had several hundred dollars collected for the education of young men for the ministry, but they would not give it to a society that so largely reduced-list amount by running expenses which consc

Dr. Dexter of Boston moved that "in the judgment of this Council it seems advisable," besubstituted for "this Council advise;" carried. The question now being on the resolution, the Rev. H. M. Parsons of Massachusetts contended that the American Board could do better work among the Indians than any other society could, and opposed the transfer of that work to the American Missionary Association. The Rev. Mr. Byington of Maine contended that organizations could not be formulated. They were the outgrowth of needs, were providentially, estab-lished, and should not be tampered with. Growth was not by squares and cubes, but each thing in its own way. The Rev. Joseph Ward of the American Boards, Dakota Mission, said that that body had organized a system of training teachers in the Dakota language that they might teach the Indians in their own tongue, and the proposed transfer would in terrupt this system. The Rev. Mr. Ives of Maine contended that the Council was not competent to judge on these question without testimony. Mr. Ward had given some testimony, but more was wanted; officers of the society should appear before the Council. Did the mis-

sions want to be transferred ! Mr. Ward replied that they did n't in his mission. He also urged that the momentum which the American Board had gathered in dealing with the Indian question, which was exceeding difficult, would also be jost by transfer. Toere was need to work by special methods and genius; good men must be put forward to work as they could-such men as Bishop Hare. The Rev. Mr. Freeland of Michigan urged that the Council should not consider the question of how its voice would affect its status, but should decide with its best judgment and fearlessly. The great thing to do was to counsel for the real good of the societies, and there was need of great

delicacy and wisdom. Dr. Laurie of Rhode Island, an ex-Missiopary of the American Board, defended the Connell's right to express its judgment. The need was to know all the facts and

make the right deduction.

Dr. W. W. Patton of Illinois explained that the mittee in forming the resolutions did not mean to be arbitrary; if there were exceptional cases, like the Dakota mission, they might be made exceptions. The truth was that the two societies, both doing a foreign and a home work, introduced confusion in soliciting support, and the Committe wanted to define the

work of each Board.

The Hon. E. D. Holton of Milwankee, Wis., did n't want to pay money for education in any foreign language in this country. Wisconsin would not print its aws in German, because it wanted its citizen Americans, & The whole report, except the "non-Cauca-sian" phrase which Dr. Bacon had so ably denounced. seemed to him able. The American Board had dope a great and good work. The work of the American Mis sionary Association—and especially in its counsels to the late Chief-Justice Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, in counseling through the Rev.